

The Saint Paul Press

Editorial.
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UNION PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

1864.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON.

OF TENNESSEE.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

FOR SENATOR:

HON. WILLIAM WINDOM.

OF MINNESOTA.

FOR SENATOR:

HON. IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

OF MINNESOTA.

FOR SENATOR:

HON. JAMES SMITH, JR.

OF MINNESOTA.

FOR SENATOR:

C. D. GIFFILLAN.

OF MINNESOTA.

FOR SENATOR:

A. B. KEEFER.

OF MINNESOTA.

FOR SENATOR:

J. P. KIDDER.

OF MINNESOTA.

FOR SENATOR:

W. H. KELLEY.

OF MINNESOTA.

FOR SENATOR:

B. F. GIFFILLAN.

OF MINNESOTA.

FOR SENATOR:

GEORGE HAMMOND.

OF MINNESOTA.

FOR SENATOR:

IS GENERAL McCLELLAN

LOYAL?

Why Col. J. H. Simpson thinks

He is Not.

A Well-Known St. Paulite on

the Stand.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Simpson, of the Corps

of Engineers, an old army officer of

thirty years' standing, was for several

years stationed in this city, when he

was well known by all our old citizens, as a

man of singular purity and probity of

character, and a faithful, earnest, Chris-

tian, soldier and gentleman. During the

Virginia Peninsula campaign, Col.

Simpson commanded the Fourth reg-

iment of New Jersey volunteers. At the

request of a number of gentlemen, he

has recently returned to this city, dis-

tinguished by his services in the Pen-

insula campaign, and some circum-

stances which came especially under his

own observation, which led him to the

conviction that General McClellan did

not want to whip the enemy, and that

a doubt as to McClellan's loyalty, is

grounded on a false premise.

The following is what he says of the

general conduct of the campaign:

"The conduct of Gen. McClellan, while

commanding the Army of the Potomac, in

the Fall of 1862, and during the Pen-

insula campaign, has been the subject of

much discussion, and has been the

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Col. Simpson then relates at considerable

length, the following facts:

"Other facts and circumstances which

came under my notice while I remained

at the Cheatham during the Pen-

insula campaign, and which, I believe,

will be found to be in full accordance

with the facts which I have just re-

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BEN. WADE ON McCLELLAN.

Wade, Chairman on the Conduct

of the War Committee, and

Gen. McClellan, Copper-

head Candidate for

President.

A Scathing Review of the Military

Career of a Coward

or a Traitor.

Before an immense audience, on

Oct. 24th, Hon. B. Wade, spoke as follows:

"In the fall of 1861, Mr. Wade

and I, feeling that the army was laboring

under a serious delusion, were present

at the meeting of the War Committee,

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but he refused. Why? For no other reason

than that he could not do it. He was

not a man of action. He was a man

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What is Required to Gain a Residence in the State or Election District.

Article 6 of the Constitution of Minnesota is as follows:

SEC. 1. EVERY MALE PERSON, OF THE AGE OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS, OR UPWARDS, BELONGING TO EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING CLASSES, WHO SHALL HAVE RESIDED IN THE UNITED STATES ONE YEAR, AND IN THIS STATE FOUR MONTHS NEXT PRECEDING ANY ELECTION, SHALL BE ENTITLED TO VOTE AT SUCH ELECTION, IN THE ELECTION DISTRICT OF WHICH HE SHALL, AT THE TIME HAVE BEEN FOR TEN DAYS A RESIDENT, FOR ALL OFFICERS THAT NOW ARE, OR HEREAFTER MAY BE, ELECTIVE BY THE PEOPLE.

This was down all day yesterday and no disputes were received.

GRAND RALLY FOR THE UNION.

We congratulate our citizens on the opportunity which will be offered them this evening, to listen to addresses on the subjects now nearest the heart and uppermost in the thoughts of every loyal man, by Hon. Ignatius Donnelly and C. F. Miller, the former of whom will meet his constituents in this city for the first time during this session.

Turn out, Union men, and give your Representative and your Governor a reception tonight worthy of the great cause of which they are your authorized exponents. Turn out as masses, and crown the brilliant series of Union meetings in Ignatius's Hall, with one more grand occasion, this evening, to the Union and Freedom—Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson! One more final rally for Old Glory—the dear old emblem of victory on land and sea—the field of battle and the altar—this evening, to the final cause which is to send the enemy whirling through Winchester to the Old North.

THE UNION MEN.

The greater contains the less, and we have, therefore, taken it for granted throughout this canvass, that as the issues on smaller theatres of action, are involved in the Congressional, Legislative and County, as in the Presidential election, so the same motives which would induce men to vote for Mr. Lincoln for President, would necessarily induce them to vote for Messrs. Donnelly and Winslow, for Congress, and for the Union candidates for the Legislature and County officers in this and other districts of the State. We need only, therefore, present the names of our candidates, with a brief notice of the special claims of each to the public support.

1. THE STATE JUDICIAL TICKET.

The able and learned gentlemen who received the unanimous approval of the Union Convention for Judges of the Supreme Court, in deference to a spontaneous popular recognition of their eminent fitness for that position—stand so high in public estimation and in such lofty elevation of personal character above the disloyal demagogues who, according to the testimony of the *Pioneer*, engineered their own nomination through the Democratic conventions a year beforehand—that they will, without doubt, command the suffrages of all intelligent and honest men of both parties who desire to preserve the purity of judiciary, and to place upon the Bench men whose antecedents and character afford an ample guarantee that they will never prostitute the sacred functions of their high office to the base uses of party. Needing no other recommendation than their own well-known names, and the contrast which they present to their competitors, we can add nothing to the popular appreciation of their high qualities or to the certainty of their election, beyond a word of warning to keep a good look-out for fraudulent tickets in which the names of their Copperhead competitors will be substituted for theirs.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

It is of the highest importance that the whole strength of the Union party be concentrated in the Legislature this winter, for two special reasons, the first of which is, that a United States Senator is to be elected, and the second is, that there is a great probability that before the close of next winter's session the Legislature of this State will be called upon to ratify an amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States.

The nominees for the Legislature in this county are all gentlemen of high character, thoroughly known and greatly respected by the whole community. In addition to political reasons, they should all be elected for local reasons. The Legislature will be largely Republican, and in the present state of political exasperation against the Copperheads we submit that it is not safe to trust the local interests of this city to the representatives of this disaffected faction, and if any Union man shall be found voting for Gilman or Bill Murray or infidels trying to promote their election on the fallacious supposition that they will be more useful than their competitors as local representatives, and should succeed in foisting these disloyal demagogues into the Legislature, we devoutly hope that the Union majority of the Legislature will furnish such a practical rebuke to this disloyal gerrymandering that it will never be attempted again.

Every Union nominee for the Legislature in this county can be elected if every Union man will do his duty.

We regard the election of Hon. James Smith, Jr., as sure, anyhow, though we can afford no relaxation of vigilance in his district. His ability, his zeal and fidelity in behalf of his constituents, attested by several terms of earnest and faithful championship, of our local interests, has given him a local popularity which will call out the whole Union strength of his district. His collapse, Mr. Gillilan, a gentleman of equal ability, and equally devoted to the interests of his constituents, well known through the State, and, it is believed, would have an influence second to no man in the Legislature. Both he and his competitor, Murray, are old citizens, and both are well and familiarly known to every man in their respective districts. This acquaintance with their respective personal characters ought to be sufficient to give Mr. Gillilan the vote of every citizen who would make his vote express his sense of the relative fitness of the two candidates, as it will be sufficient to give him the vote of every man who would rebuke the disloyalty and partisan dishonesty of which his competitor is always the ready tool.

Mr. Keller, the Union candidate for the Legislature from the Twenty-first District, is an educated and talented gentleman of German birth, the editor of the *German Union* newspaper in this city, and a most worthy and excellent citizen. It is sufficient to say that his opponent is that poor wailing and lachrymose apostate, Gilman, the meanest Copperhead of all the pack, to ensure for Mr. Keller the eager vote of every Union man in his district. If elected, he will command more influence than his competitor, who has made himself particularly obnoxious to Union men throughout the District.

All these gentlemen can be and will be elected if our side will see to it that every ticket cast for Lincoln has their names upon it.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

The Union nominee for District Judge, Ex-Governor J. P. Kildier, is a gentleman of high legal attainments and of undoubted integrity of character, ranking high, it is said, among the most successful lawyers of his native State, Vermont, where, after a distinguished professional career, he rose to the highest civil honors which his State could bestow. His eminent position at the Vermont bar is a sufficient guarantee of his thorough qualification for the Bench here. Moreover, his election would be a deserved tribute to the unshaken loyalty, with which, at the sacrifice of all his oil party associations, he has adhered to the side of the Government during the war. And special exertions should be made in his behalf because special exertions will be made by the more violent of the Copperheads to defeat him in revenge for his reputation of their disloyal and treacherous spirit. His competitor is a clever young fellow, against whom we have nothing to say further than that he has hardly the experience and the force of character to justify his selection for a position to which we will do him the justice to say, we believe he is himself too modest to aspire.

COUNTY AUDITOR.

The Union candidate for County Auditor is William H. Kelley, a very excellent and worthy gentleman, an experienced accountant, of unimpeachable integrity, of long experience in the duties of the office, and in every way the man for the position.

His well-earned reputation of integrity and his high public estimation and in such lofty elevation of personal character above the disloyal demagogues who, according to the testimony of the *Pioneer*, engineered their own nomination through the Democratic conventions a year beforehand—that they will, without doubt, command the suffrages of all intelligent and honest men of both parties who desire to preserve the purity of judiciary, and to place upon the Bench men whose antecedents and character afford an ample guarantee that they will never prostitute the sacred functions of their high office to the base uses of party. Needing no other recommendation than their own well-known names, and the contrast which they present to their competitors, we can add nothing to the popular appreciation of their high qualities or to the certainty of their election, beyond a word of warning to keep a good look-out for fraudulent tickets in which the names of their Copperhead competitors will be substituted for theirs.

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Compiled from McClellan's Dispatches.

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CHAPTER FROM THE HISTORY OF THE WAR.

A STARTLING NARRATIVE.

Compiled from McClellan's Dispatches.

"Leave Pope to Get Out of His Scrape."—McClellan to the President.

On the 30th day of August, 1862, Gen. McClellan, having terminated his unfortunate campaign, left the Virginia Peninsula and embarked for New York.

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Dry Goods.

NEW SPRING GOODS

INGERSOLL'S.

We have received a
FINE STOCK OF NEW

DRESS GOODS,

IN EVERY VARIETY.

New and beautiful styles of

SPRING SHAWLS

CLOAKS!!!

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts,

SUN UMBRELLAS,

WHITE GOODS,

ALSO WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

Merchants from the Interior.

Paying Cash for Goods.

Will be able to buy at most satisfactory prices.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Sept. 1-17

Hardware, Stores, &c.

STOVE DAMPER, OR

Heat Regulator.

The subscriber having purchased the right of

500 STOVES,

Less than Manufacturers' Prices.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

TINNERS' STOCK,

WHICH WAS PURCHASED AND

WILL NOW BE SOLD AT

LESS PRICES THAN CAN

NOW BE DELIVER-

ED IN THIS

MARKET.

and examine Stock and Prices.

N. R. HARWOOD,

STOVES! STOVES!!

We have now on hand and are constantly man-

ufacturing the best quality of

"BANNING STOVE,"

Which has stood the test of years in every

water climate as the most

ECONOMICAL, DURABLE AND BEAUTIFUL

STOVE.

Now offered to the citizens of St. Paul.

We feel proud to be able to give below the

recommendation of the original inventor, W. L.

Banning, Eng.

Patent Medicines, &c.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORERS.

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Railroads.

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Miscellaneous.

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THE CITY.

GRAND RALLY FOR THE UNION!

Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY

AND

Gov. MILLER

Will address the Union citizens of St. Paul, to-night, at

Ingersoll's Hall.

The Great Western Band and Loyal

Glee Club will be there. Turn out en

masse, in a final

fully round the flag, to

W. W. round the flag.

REGISTER TO-DAY.

Union Men Rally to the Work.

See That Your Own and Every

Other Union Man's Name

is Registered.

We would again call the attention of

Union men to the importance of registering

their names immediately. You must

not rely upon your names having been

put upon the list. Scores of Union men

have been omitted by the Copperheads

in copying. Go and see to it your-

self.

Naturalized citizens whose names are

not on the registry list should bring their

naturalization papers, in accordance with

the requirements of the election law.

The registry will be open at EVERY

WARD IN THE CITY TO-DAY,

from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. In the Third

Ward it will be the last day until Tues-

day morning.

We append the official notices:

FIRST WARD.

The Judges of Election for the First Ward

will meet at Lyman Devan's office, under

the International, on Saturday the 5th inst,

from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., on Monday, the 6th

inst, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., for the purpose

of registering voters and correcting the poll

list.

J. H. BAKER, Judge.

J. E. REED, Judge.

W. C. MOHRMAN, Judge.

SECOND WARD.

The Judges of Election for the Second Ward

will meet at the residence of J. H. Baker,

on Saturday the 5th inst, from 9 A. M. to

4 P. M., on Monday, the 6th inst, from 9

A. M. to 4 P. M., for the purpose of regis-

tering voters and correcting the poll list.

J. H. BAKER, Judge.

J. E. REED, Judge.

W. C. MOHRMAN, Judge.

THIRD WARD.

The Judges of Election for the Third Ward

will meet at the residence of J. H. Baker,

on Saturday the 5th inst, from 9 A. M. to

4 P. M., on Monday, the 6th inst, from 9

A. M. to 4 P. M., for the purpose of regis-

tering voters and correcting the poll list.

J. H. BAKER, Judge.

J. E. REED, Judge.

W. C. MOHRMAN, Judge.

FOURTH WARD.

The Judges of Election for the Fourth Ward

will meet at the residence of J. H. Baker,

on Saturday the 5th inst, from 9 A. M. to

4 P. M., on Monday, the 6th inst, from 9

A. M. to 4 P. M., for the purpose of regis-

tering voters and correcting the poll list.

J. H. BAKER, Judge.

J. E. REED, Judge.

W. C. MOHRMAN, Judge.

FIFTH WARD.

The Judges of Election for the Fifth Ward

will meet at the residence of J. H. Baker,

on Saturday the 5th inst, from 9 A. M. to

4 P. M., on Monday, the 6th inst, from 9

A. M. to 4 P. M., for the purpose of regis-

tering voters and correcting the poll list.

J. H. BAKER, Judge.

J. E. REED, Judge.

W. C. MOHRMAN, Judge.

SIXTH WARD.

The Judges of Election for the Sixth Ward

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

The John Rumsey

Blown up and

Sunk.

Five Men Instantly Killed

and One Supposed to

be Drowned.

STILL ANOTHER MISSING.

NINE OTHERS SEVERELY

INJURED.

NAMES OF THE KILLED

AND WOUNDED.

Full Particulars of the Acci-

dent.

Probably the most terrible accident

which ever occurred here, took place at

three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Two freight boats, the John Rumsey

and the Albany, were coming up the

river, each towing two barges of freight.

As they turned the bend just below the

city, the Albany was a little in advance,

and the Rumsey being the fastest, came

along beside the Albany, and they ran in

that way until they were just below our

lock, and almost directly in front of the

West St. Paul Hotel, when the boiler of

the Rumsey exploded, making a total

wreck of the boat. She immediately took

fire and sank rapidly in six feet of water.

Within ten or fifteen minutes the flames

destroyed all the boat not covered by

water.

The starboard boiler deck of the Al-

bany was considerably shattered but by

and the Albany's boiler, which was not

damaged, the Albany was able to tow

the wreck back, as soon as possible, to

the wreck, but as that was not to be

the Albany was unable to render any

assistance, and she was unable to

reach the wreck until the morning.

The Albany's boiler, which was not

damaged, the Albany was able to tow

the wreck back, as soon as possible, to

the wreck, but as that was not to be

the Albany was unable to render any

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reach the wreck until the morning.

The Albany's boiler, which was not

damaged, the Albany was able to tow

the wreck back, as soon as possible, to

the wreck, but as that was not to be

part of the boat when something struck

him on the left arm, breaking it. He also

received quite a severe cut on the left

side of his face and head, but it is not dan-

gerously injured. His home is at Wash-

ington Lake, St. Louis County, where he

has a wife and six children. He is thirty-

five years old.

J. L. Starcher, passenger on the Al-

bany. He left here on the Albany Wed-

nesday, for La Crosse, but the boat met

some freight and returned with it, and he

was compelled to return also. He was stand-

ing at the foot of the stairs, and was

knocked behind the stairway by the

shock. This undoubtedly saved his life,

for as it was, bricks and rubbish were

showered upon him in profusion, tearing

off his clothes and even knocking the

buttons off from his coat. His breast

and both of his arms and legs were bruised,

but his injuries are by no means dan-

gerous. In fact, we believe that no one

of the passengers at the hospital is consid-

erably dangerous. Mr. Starcher is a wid-

ower, thirty-one years old, a resident of Vir-

ginia, and has two children.

The other injured men were taken to

different places. Capt. M. W. Harris of

the Rumsey, was considerably injured. He

was standing in front of the office, look-

ing out of the cabin window when the

explosion occurred, and was buried in

the wreck. The pilot first discovered

him by hearing him groan, and went to

his assistance, reaching him just in time

to save him from being drowned by the

sinking of the boat. He was taken to

West St. Paul, in a skiff, and Dr. Steele

of this city, summoned. On examination

his left leg was found to be broken at the

ankle, and his right leg badly bruised but

not fractured. About dark the little

steamer Alice ran across and brought him

to this side, when he was taken to the in-

ternational, where he now lies. He is

from Farmington, Iowa, and has no family.

S. S. Kidder, first clerk on the Rum-

sey, received quite a severe cut on the

forehead and was somewhat stunned at

the time. He was taken to West St. Paul,

but came over to the Captain, and is

now able to walk about.

John McBride, deck hand on the Rum-

sey, has his left eye nearly cut out and

his leg broken. He was also attended by

Dr. Steele, and still remains in West St.

Paul.

William Haggerty, fireman on the Rum-

sey, was badly cut over the right eye but

not dangerous. He is a single man and

makes his home in this city. A skiff

brought him to this side immediately after

the accident, and he was cared for by

his friend.

Thomas McMahon and James Jordan,

deck hands on the Rumsey, were also in-

jured, but to what extent, we were un-

able to learn. The following is a re-

capitulation of the officers and crew of

the ill-fated boat, with the injuries each

received:

OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE LATE JOHN

RUMSEY.

Captain, M. W. Harris, left leg broken.

First Mate, J. L. Starcher, left eye nearly

cut out, left leg broken. Second Mate, S. S.

Kidder, first clerk, cut over the forehead.

Third Mate, J. L. Starcher, left eye nearly

cut out, left leg broken. Fourth Mate, J. L.

Starcher, left eye nearly cut out, left leg

broken. Fifth Mate, J. L. Starcher, left

eye nearly cut out, left leg broken. Sixth

Mate, J. L. Starcher, left eye nearly cut

out, left leg broken. Seventh Mate, J. L.

Starcher, left eye nearly cut out, left leg

broken. Eighth Mate, J. L. Starcher, left

eye nearly cut out, left leg broken. Ninth

Mate, J. L. Starcher, left eye nearly cut

She was inspected by Capt. Stephenson,

U. S. Inspector, on the 5th of last Sep-

tember and the following is a paragraph

from his certificate:

"She is provided with one high pressure

boiler eleven feet long and four inches in

diameter, of cylindrical form with 38 three-

quarter inch rivets, and is made of iron of

one fourth of an inch in thickness, and

made in the year 1859; that they are in all

respects conformable to law. That each boiler

has a safety valve, and a hydrostatic pressure

of 200 pounds to the square inch; that the

maximum working power allowed was 140,

determined by the test prescribed by the act

of August 30th, 1852.

The second engineer, Wm. Donagan,

had come on watch about half an hour be-

fore the explosion. He says that he had

on but 140 pounds of steam, and there

was plenty of water in the boiler. It was

customary to run her with this amount

of steam, and as her boiler had so recently

been subjected to a pressure of 200 pounds,

it is not the slightest apprehension was felt.

Because the two boats were together,

the current report upon the street was

that they were racing. So far as we can

learn there is no foundation for this report.

The engineer on the Albany says she had

but 110 pounds of steam when the accident

occurred, and he was not crowding her

boiler at all. All the officers on both

boats stoutly deny that there was any

thought of racing, and even if they did

not, all the indications are to the contrary.

The boats had not been coming up the

river together. The Albany left here at

the Wednesday, and the Albany left here

at the Wednesday, and the Albany left here

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What is Required to Gain a Residence in the State or Election District.

Article 6 of the Constitution of Minnesota is as follows:

SEC. 1. EVERY MALE PERSON, OF THE AGE OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS, OR UPWARDS, BEING BORN IN EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES, WHO SHALL HAVE RESIDED IN THE UNITED STATES FOUR MONTHS NEXT PRECEDING ANY ELECTION, SHALL BE ENTITLED TO VOTE AT SUCH ELECTION, IN THE ELECTION DISTRICT OF WHICH HE SHALL, AT THE TIME, HAVE BEEN FOR TEN DAYS A RESIDENT, FOR ALL OFFICES THAT NOW ARE OR HEREFTER MAY BE ELECTIVE BY THE PEOPLE.

COPPERHEAD SCANDALISM.

The Copperhead leaders, with a full knowledge that an armed conspiracy of their partisans was on foot in Indiana for seizing control of the State Government by force, and inaugurating civil war in the Northwest and knowing that the arms seized by a Government in the possession of the non-forgiveable Copperheads, were intended for these treasonable purposes, denounced such conduct, by a resolution of the Chicago Convention, as an unjustifiable interference with the Constitutional right of the citizen to bear arms.

The Copperhead party thus officially identified itself with an armed insurrectionary plot for the subversion of the national authority in Indiana and Illinois.

2. The Copperhead leaders, with a full knowledge that thousands of armed rebels, owing allegiance to the so-called government of the Confederate States, were in the military service of the rebel government, and that the rebels were not protected by military force from invasion by these rebel armies, would take possession of them, and forcibly prevent the Union citizens of those States from voting, as they had done in repeated instances; and knowing, moreover, that the Legislatures of those States had imposed a tax on each excluding all rebels from the polls;—in Convention assembled at Chicago, declare such acts, such military protection of the rights of Union citizens under the laws of their States, and such forcible exclusion of rebel guerrillas and bushwhackers, according to the laws of those States, to be an unwarrantable interference with the freedom of elections, and do resolve as follows:

That the direct interference of the military of the United States, and such forcible exclusion of rebel guerrillas and bushwhackers, according to the laws of those States, to be an unwarrantable interference with the freedom of elections, and do resolve as follows:

3. The Copperhead leaders in New York, having full knowledge that many thousands of armed rebels, owing allegiance to the Confederate States, were in the military service of the rebel government, and that the rebels were not protected by military force from invasion by these rebel armies, would take possession of them, and forcibly prevent the Union citizens of those States from voting, as they had done in repeated instances; and knowing, moreover, that the Legislatures of those States had imposed a tax on each excluding all rebels from the polls;—in Convention assembled at Chicago, declare such acts, such military protection of the rights of Union citizens under the laws of their States, and such forcible exclusion of rebel guerrillas and bushwhackers, according to the laws of those States, to be an unwarrantable interference with the freedom of elections, and do resolve as follows:

4. The Copperhead leaders of New York having full knowledge, through a proclamation of Gen. Dix to that effect, that an armed invasion of the polls in that State, by the rebels and bounty-jumpers in Canada, has been arranged with a view of influencing the Presidential election in favor of McClellan;—and knowing, moreover, that the same will not be, and cannot be, prevented except by the military power of the Government;—do now publicly proclaim and declare, through a military order of Gen. Seymour and his militia General Green, that:

No military or organized force shall be allowed to show themselves in the vicinity of the places where elections are held, with any view of menacing or intimidating citizens in attendance thereon. Any such force, wherever they may be seen, shall be treated as an armed invasion of the polls, and shall be met by the military power of the Government.

The negroes in Washington had an enthusiastic demonstration in Washington a few days ago, over the final abolition of slavery in Maryland.

THE PECUNIARY COST OF THE COPPERHEAD POLICY.

It is our profound conviction—and there are very few who doubt it—that the armistice and negotiation policy of the Copperhead party must necessarily end, when it in fact begins, in a dissolution of the Union and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. But if it is a violent stretch of fancy, we assume that a Copperhead Administration could negotiate with the rebels, and we ask the question: what would be the result? We know beforehand what they would offer, and they would demand, and we know what the rebels would always demand as the condition of their remaining in the Union:

1. The recognition of the ultimate absolute Sovereignty of the States, which at once resolves the Union from a nation to a mere confederation.
2. The restoration of all freed slaves, including those who have borne arms in defense of the Government, to their former masters.
3. New and stronger guarantees for the security, perpetuation, and extension of slavery.
4. The assumption of the rebel debt.
5. As such a policy is based upon the admission that the war on the part of the Government is wrong, unconstitutional, and unjustifiable, that the South shall be indemnified for the losses of property they have suffered by the war.

The last of these propositions is a necessary inference from the declaration of the Chicago Platform that the war is wrong and unconstitutional—but excluding this, all the other propositions have already been distinctly and emphatically insisted upon by the Copperhead leaders and their organs—as indispensable to an amicable adjustment of the rebellion. Now, passing over the national abasement and dishonor; passing over the subversion of the principles of free government, and of all stable government, implied in these degrading terms, passing by the shame and political ruin of a peace purchased at the expense of nationality and liberty, let us for one moment descend to the law and equity question on which the Copperheads plant their batteries, and consider the cost of such a peace, in its pecuniary aspects. We will take either alternative of the issues their policy presents us.

If they succeed in bringing the South back into what they call a restored Union, they assume the rebel debt in addition to our own. If they acknowledge the independence of the South, then the whole weight of our public debt must be borne by the loyal States alone. In either event, their policy necessarily involves the eventual ruin of the national treasury.

Our present national debt is, in round numbers, about \$2,000,000,000. The rebel debt is nearly the same. The Copperhead policy would, in its best results, add the burden of the rebel debt to that incurred by our own Government, and thus double the tax on the loyal States. In other words, they are now nearly appealing, on the ground that they are taxed to sustain the government which protects their lives, their property and their freedom.

In the other case, if the result of their policy should be the recognition of Southern independence, it is the twelve million people and all the property of the South would be "natural enemies in all who desire that the laborer should be a free man." He must find his natural enemies in all who desire that the laborer should be a free man.

Gen. Sherman has received an application from citizens of Stillwater, and through the Governor, from residents near Cambridge, for troops to protect them from Indians in the St. Croix Valley. There has been no further disturbance except the ransacking of one house. Gen. Sibley will send fifty soldiers to their relief.

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LIEUT. MCGRADE, of the Second Cavalry, who left Maunkato on the 16th ult. with a train of supplies for the Indians at Fort Thompson, reports that on the 25th ult. he was between Pipe Stone and Big Sioux river. He takes back twenty-two Indians who had straggled.

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LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph.

ANOTHER SON OF LIBERTY CONFESSES.

The commissioners requested the Secretary of War that either Col. North or Messrs. Cochen and Jones should be given up for trial to the State authorities, or that proceedings in their cases should be postponed till after the Presidential election, and they be released on parole, neither of which being complied with, a communication was addressed to President Lincoln by them, stating the entire case and their labors being completed they left Washington.

PLAN TO ESTABLISH A NORTHWESTERN CONFEDERACY.

It will be seen that one of the desires of the Committee the postponement of the trial until after election has been complied with by the adjournment of the court to the 14th inst.

Gov. Morton to be Assassinated.

A strong gale prevailed on the Hudson river yesterday. The tide being higher than ever before at this season of the year, a freighter's steamer, a portion of the Hudson River railroad track, a few yards in length, was washed away.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Major General Marmaduke, Brigadier General Cabell, and several rebel Colonels, captured by Pleasanton at the battle of Osage, left here yesterday for Johnston's Island.

The Rebels Furnished the Money.

Eight inches of snow fell here yesterday.

Gen. Sully Negotiating with the Sioux.

Gen. Sully is negotiating with the Sioux. He has been in the field for some time, and has been successful in securing the peace of the country.

A Rumor that Rosecrans will Succeed Meade.

Gen. Rosecrans and A. J. Smith arrived last night. Smith intends to move eastward one column on the north side, and another on the south side of the Mississippi river, with instructions to clear the country of guerrillas.

THE MOST STARTLING REVELATION YET MADE—A NORTHWESTERN CONFEDERACY TO BE ESTABLISHED—GOVERNOR MORTON TO BE ASSASSINATED—DEMOCRATS AND REBELS HAND IN GLOVE.

Horace Heffron, deputy Commander of the order of the Sons of Liberty in Indiana, was arrested on Friday night, October 28th, by the United States Marshal, John A. Sweeney, at Indianapolis.

MINNESOTA SICK TO BE SENT TO PHOENIX.

His Excellency, S. M. Miller, Governor of Minnesota, has received a telegram from the Secretary of War, dated October 28th, 1864, in which he is informed that the Government has decided to send to Phoenix, Arizona, a large number of sick and wounded soldiers.

STARTLING REBEL PLOT.

The Canadian Government has been informed that a large number of rebels are plotting to invade Canada, and that they are in possession of a large amount of arms and ammunition.

FROM NASHVILLE.

A letter received in this city from a reliable source, dated Nashville, Tennessee, October 28th, 1864, in which it is stated that the rebels are in possession of a large amount of arms and ammunition, and are plotting to invade Canada.

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Dry Goods.

NEW SPRING GOODS

AT
INGERSOLL'S.

We have received a

FINE STOCK OF NEW

DRESS GOODS,

INTERVARIETY.

New and beautiful styles of

SPRING SHAWLS

AND

CLOAKS!!!

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts,

SUN UMBRELLAS,

WHITE GOODS,

&c., &c.

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

Merchants from the interior,

Paying Cash for Goods,

Will be able to buy at satisfactory prices.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

ST. PAUL,

Sept. 1, 187.

MINNESOTA.

Hardware, Stores, &c.

STOVE DAMPER OR

Heat Regulator.

The subscriber having purchased the right of

Ramsey county, to sell and put in the

VERBICK & WALKER STOVE DAMPER

recently introduced in this city by Mr. A. B. B.

is prepared to put them in, at short notice, or

to make any repairs to the same, or to

supply the same, at a low price, and

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Patent Medicines, &c.

TICKLING IN THE THROAT.

Coughs,

WHOOPIING COUGH,

Or Relieve Consumptive Cough.

As quick as

COE'S COUGH

BALSAM.

Over Five Thousand Bottles

Have been sold in this town, and not a

SINGLE INSTANCE OF ITS FAIL-

URE IS KNOWN.

We have, in our possession, any quantity of

certificates, some of them from

Eminent Physicians,

Who have used it in their practice, and given it

the pre-eminence over any other compound.

It Does Not Dry Up a Cough,

but loosens it, so as to enable the patient to ex-

pectorate freely.

TWO OR THREE DOSES WILL INVARI-

ABLY CURE

Tickling in the Throat.

A half bottle has often completely cured the most

Stubborn Cough!!

And yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its

operation, it is perfectly harmless, being purely

vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste, and

may be administered to children of any age.

In cases of Croup we will

Guarantee a Cure,

IF TAKEN IN SEASON.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

It is within the reach of all the price being

Only 25 CENTS.

And if an investment and thorough trial does

not "back up" the above statement, the money

will be refunded. We say this, knowing its

merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure

for it a home in every household.

To not waste away with Coughing, when so

small an investment will cure you. It may be

had of any respectable Druggist in town, who

will furnish you with a circular of genuine cer-

tificates of cures, if made.

C. C. CLARK & CO., PROPRIETORS,

Wholesale Druggists, New Haven, Connecticut.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Sept. 1, 187.

MINNESOTA.

Hardware, Stores, &c.

STOVE DAMPER OR

Heat Regulator.

The subscriber having purchased the right of

Ramsey county, to sell and put in the

VERBICK & WALKER STOVE DAMPER

recently introduced in this city by Mr. A. B. B.

is prepared to put them in, at short notice, or

to make any repairs to the same, or to

supply the same, at a low price, and

to make any repairs to the same, or to

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Railroads.

FIRST DIVISION ST. PAUL AND

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

LANDS FOR SALE AND BRANCH LINES.

ST. PAUL, SEPT. 16, 1864.

NOTICE

TO SETTLERS ON R.R. LANDS

All persons claiming land at Government price,

who reside in the townships named below, are

herby notified that the company has acquired

the fee to the Eastern land located in said

townships, and they are hereby required to make

proof of their right to the lands located by

them, and make payment therefor according to

the laws regulating the same.

Range.

Town 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 7

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

VOLUME IV.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10 1864.

NUMBER 261.

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TO ADVERTISERS.
This paper has a daily circulation of 25,000 copies, and is published every day except on Sundays and public holidays. It is the only paper of the kind in the city, and its circulation is increasing every day.

REAGAN RETURNS.
The telegraph line was down east of Milwaukee nearly all day yesterday and election returns are consequently limited.

REAGAN RETURNS.
The feeling with which every loyal heart responds to the tidings which assure us of the complete triumph of the Union cause in nearly every State is too deep for the ordinary citizen of partisan conviction. It is too deep, in fact, for utterance, except in that silent aspiration of devout thinking which the religious instinct extorts even from the infidel at the great grand revolutionary turning points of human affairs when the shadow of a huge moral eclipse passes away from the globe and humanity stands free to face with God in history.

In all future time last Tuesday will be marked as the most critical moment of American history, the epoch when the forces of free government and of popular rights, not for its nation only, but for all the world, it is then that the American people escaped the greatest of all calamities—not National Disunion alone, which no other generation might have escaped, but National Disaster—the crisis of free government—its base surrender to a nation ally which he had in trust as the ark of the covenant of human freedom for all mankind.

As no calamity could have been greater than this, so the escape from it is a matter of deep religious joy, which will be shared by all who love liberty throughout the world. And in proportion as the good news will delight the friends of constitutional freedom everywhere, so will where will it appeal to a disunionist's enemies.

The aristocrats of the old world and the rebellious oligarchy of the new, will gnash their teeth in despair when they learn the glorious issue of the silent contest last Tuesday. It destroys the last hope of the rebellion, and the last hope of all the enemies of the Union, that any thing which they can do to destroy it can avail against the avowed determination of the American people to maintain it.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The indications are that the Unionists have swept every loyal State except Kentucky, by unopposed large majorities; and even Kentucky gives a vote for Lincoln that the result seems to have been considered doubtful. The returns, to be sure, are as yet meagre, but as no electioneering purpose is now to be served by the suppression of any important indications, or by any falsification of facts, these returns are sufficient to establish the fact of large gains in nearly every State except New York, Connecticut and Maine. In the two latter, however, the small Democratic gains reported are illusory, as the soldiers' vote is yet to be counted in both those States.

In New York the only Democratic gains reported are in New York city, where they hold such complete control of all the polls as to afford every possible facility for the colonization, registration and personation of illegal votes.

The New York Tribune recently remarked that the Copperheads, upon a fair vote, would have a majority of 20,000 in New York city, and that every vote above that might be justly suspected to be fraudulent. But it is doubtful whether the percentage of fraudulent votes is much greater in New York city than in the rest of the State, considering that thousands have recently been added to the voting population of the city by naturalization. The total vote of the city is reported as follows, except one vote, which gave Lincoln a majority of 274.

For Lincoln.....37,322
For McClellan.....37,322
For Fremont.....37,322
For Grant.....37,322
For Sherman.....37,322
For Johnson.....37,322
For Fremont.....37,322
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Democratic majority.....37,322
This vote, as compared with previous years, is as follows, beginning with the Presidential election of 1850:

Union, Dem. Dem. maj. Total vote.
1850 32,229 62,228 29,000 94,227
1852 22,336 51,312 21,776 76,818
1854 23,043 42,283 19,050 65,866
1856 34,412 73,329 26,387 100,717

In 1852 and 1853 the soldiers' vote was not counted. In 1854 it was, and the above shows an increase in the total vote of 11,403 since 1850, so that the percentage of frauds was evidently not greater than usual.

The telegraphic statement of majorities in a few towns and counties has apparently led to some anxiety in some quarters, as to how the State has gone. As there are considerably over a thousand towns in the State, the reports of majorities in 83 or 105 towns whose names are not given afford no criterion as to the general result. The fact that New York city has only given \$5,000 negative proof of the general result, if the soldiers' vote fraud has been circumvented. For in 1860, when New York city gave 29,000 Democratic majority, the State gave 50,136 Republican majority; and though Seymour carried the State in 1862 by a majority of 10,752, on a sort of fusion vote platform—the soldiers not then voting—he will this year receive only a strict party vote, and by no means all of that. The State is good for at least 50,000 Union majority, barring the frauds, and allowing a large margin for frauds, it is safe to bet on 30,000.

We are strongly inclined to believe that New Jersey has given a Union majority. That State in 1860 gave a Democratic majority of only about 4,500, though in 1862 it gave a Democratic majority for Governor Parker of 14,000.

THE TWO EPOCHS.

As the "Democratic" party, submerged in the floods of patriotic enthusiasm which followed the rebel attack on Fort Sumter, rose to the surface, the secession element of the party at once seized the control of the organization, nearly all that "conservative" element of the party which adhered to the National

FROM THE TENNESSEE RIVER.
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New York, Nov. 3, 1864.

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It is understood that Windsor has gone to Europe. The police are working up the case, and will do what they can to secure the missing funds.

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LATEST NEWS. By Telegraph.

THE ELECTIONS.

Union majorities in the following towns in Goodhue County: Burnside 31; Belvidere 14; Central Point 29; Featherstone 65; Platteville 62; Goodhue 17; Hay Creek 11; Vasa 103; Wauwatunga 105; Waukena 111; Red Wing 182; Waukena 46; Holden 141; Cannon Falls 22; Lillian 23; Zimmerman 63; Minnetonka 75; Hovoe 62; Loran 43; The Island 59. Total majority 1,153.

Two towns to hear from, probable Union majority 20.

WISCONSIN COUNTY.
Fairbault—Union majority 126; entire vote 132.
Waukena—Union majority 81; entire vote 102.

J. S. RANDOLPH.
Northfield—Lincoln 216; McClellan 65; Lincoln's majority 151. For Supreme Bench, Union 311, Cop. 59, majority 152. For Dist. Judge, Donnelly 182, McClellan 157; Donnelly's majority 25. Nutter for Senator 168 majority; Taylor and Bullis for House 100 majority.

E. LATHROP.
In addition to the above we have received from B. R. Frost, a full return of the vote in Northfield. Windsor received 212 and Lamont 60 votes; Windsor's majority 152. Nutter 207; Archibald 59; majority 148; Bullis 208; Cowan 32; majority 176; Taylor 102; Scheldt 65; majority 137. There was also a vote in this township on the question of seceding from the Union. It resulted in 129 votes against and 43 for seceding.

SENECA COUNTY.
Elk River—Union majority 126; Lincoln 12, Supreme Court, 12; Donnelly 12; Taylor 12. The following is the full vote for Representatives: Stowell 22; Hovoe 43; Friday 30; Frost 32. The county ticket was carried by the Unionists. The Republican candidates for Auditor and Register being objectionable to a great many, and very likely the Democratic candidates for those offices will be elected.

OSORNO COUNTY.
Osorno—Lincoln 43; McClellan 31; Union majority 12. For Supreme Bench, Union 129, Cop. 12; Union's majority 117. For District Judge, Union 129, Cop. 12; Union's majority 117. For Auditor and Register, Union 129, Cop. 12; Union's majority 117.

BENTON COUNTY.
St. Cloud, Nov. 9, 1864. A. K. Editors St. Paul Press:—Benton county are nearly all returned. McClellan and the Democratic ticket generally will have about six majority. For U. S. District Judge, St. Anthony, Union candidate for Senator for the 1st District, will have about 20 majority.

MANOCH COUNTY.
Sixteen straight Democratic.

ST. CLOUD COUNTY.
St. Cloud—Electoral, 91 Cop. majority; Gilman 100 majority; Supreme Judge same as electoral. Legislature: Taylor 269; Evans 282; Nighy 234; Watt 104; Atwood 133; Carey 133.

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St. Louis—Lincoln 27, McClellan 11; Union majority 16. Donnelly 27, Gilman 12; Donnelly's majority 15. Mr. Gilman's vote that Stearns County will give about 20 majority.

ANSON COUNTY.
Anson—Union 159, Cop. 35. Grant—Union 43, Cop. 17. For Supreme Bench, Union 159, Cop. 35; Union's majority 124. For District Judge, Union 159, Cop. 35; Union's majority 124. For Auditor and Register, Union 159, Cop. 35; Union's majority 124.

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Dry Goods.

NEW SPRING GOODS

INGERSOLL'S

FINE STOCKS OF NEW

DRESS GOODS.

L. S. BERRY VARIETY.

SPRING SHAWLS

CLOAKS!!!

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts.

SUN UMBRELLAS.

WHITE GOODS.

ALLOYS WHICH WILL BE SOLD CREAM.

Paying Cash for Goods.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

STOVE DAMPER OR

Heat Regulator.

STOVES! STOVES!

I WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE

500 STOVES.

Less than Manufacturers' Prices.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

TINNERS' STOCK.

WHICH WAS PURCHASED AND

WILL NOW BE SOLD AT

LESS PRICES THAN CAN

NOW BE DELIVERED

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MARKET.

and examine Stock and Prices.

STOVES! STOVES!!

We have now on hand and are constantly man-

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BANNING STOVE.

Which has stood the test of years in our severe

winter climate as the most

ECONOMICAL, DURABLE AND BEAUTIFUL

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We feel proud to be able to give the recom-

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Patent Medicines, &c.

COE'S DISPEPSIA CURE!

CURES DYSPEPSIA WITHOUT FAIL!

CURES CHOLERA MORBUS EVERY TIME.

CURES INDIGESTION AS SURE AS YOU

TAKE IT!

CURES HEARTBURN AND HEADACHE!

REGULATES AND TONES THE STOMACH!

Is a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the

Stomach and Bowels.

Coe's Fever and Ague—Get those afflicted with

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Cures Instantaneously—and you do not have to

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Is recommended by all the leading Physicians.

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Is an invaluable remedy for all who are weak, de-

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Is warranted to do all we have claimed for it,

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For the Relief of Obstructions and the Increase

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They cure or relieve these numerous dis-

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They cure the most obstinate cases of

Railroads.

FIRST DIVISION ST. PAUL AND

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All persons claiming land at Government price,

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hereby notified that the company has acquired

the land in the railroad lands located in said

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the 1st day of December next, according to

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Town 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22,

23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35,

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